

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5127

號七百一十五

日八初月三歲戊申治同

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 23RD APRIL, 1874.

四時

號三十二月四英 港香

Price \$2 per Month.

Arrivals.

April 22, ORACLE, Peruvian ship, 1,199. English, Macao 22nd April. Ballast. RUSSELL & Co.

April 22, CASSANDRA, German steamer, 1,042. H. LAGER, Shanghai 18th April. General - Wm. PUSTAU & Co.

April 22, CHINCHILLA, British steamer, 798. James Hogg, Shanghai 18th April.

General - STEPHENS & Co.

April 22, H.I.C.M. gun-boat PING-CHIA HOI, 600. Palmer, from Canton 21st April.

April 22, H.I.C.M. gun-boat AN-LAN, 221. J. Godard, from Canton 21st April.

April 22, GORDON CASTLE, Brit. s.s., 1,284. Eichstaedt, London March 5th, and Singapore 16th April. General - John BURD & Co.

April 22, RUSSIA, Russian steamer, 2,543. Kazy, London 5th March, and Singapore 16th April. General - Wm. PUSTAU & Co.

April 22, BEHAI, British steamer, 1,190. Arrives, Yokohama 15th April. General - P. O. S. N. Co.

Departures.

April 22, THALES, s.s., for Singapore, Foo-nung and Calcutta.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR Master's OFFICE, APRIL 22ND.

Nauvius, for Taku.

Faugh Belang, for Saigon.

Passengers.

Per Chinkung, steamer Shanghai - Mr. and Mrs. Williams and child, Mr. Wildwood, and 165 Chinese.

Per Cassandra, s.s., from Shanghai - Capt. and Mrs. Burrow.

Per Russell, s.s., from London, &c. - 5 Chinese.

Per Gordon Castle, s.s., from London, &c. - Capt. Behai, from Yokohama -

Mr. and Mrs. Pyke, European servant, child and servant, Conjur, Mease, Oliver, Knucklack, and Ropell, and 3 Chinese.

Per Nauvius, for Taku - 1 Cabin.

Per Faugh Belang, for Saigon - 20 Chinese.

Per Thales, s.s., for Singapore, &c. - 242 Chinese.

Reports.

The Peruvian ship Oracle reports left Macao on 21st April, and had light airs and foggy weather.

The German steamship Cassandra reports left Shanghai on 18th April, and had light variable winds throughout, the latter part foggy weather.

The British steamship Gordon Castle reports left London on 5th March, and Singapore on 16th April, and fine weather throughout, the latter part foggy weather.

The Japanese steamship Yae-emon Pao, at 5 a.m., and after an hour not under weigh, and had to anchor again till 12 noon. On the 21st, at 6 p.m., passed H.M.S. from Duke and Prince.

The P. & O. steamship Polar reports left Yokohama on 15th April, and moderate N.E. winds, and fine weather throughout. In late afternoon, a long 100 fms. spoke a German bark, showing signal Q.C.L.R., bound North. Outside the Ly-se-mon Pao at 6 a.m., on the 22nd instant experienced a high log, and had to lay for several hours.

The P. & O. steamship Polar reports left Yokohama on 15th April, and moderate N.E. winds, and fine weather throughout till the morning of the 20th. Outside the Ly-se-mon Pao experienced a very high log, had to anchor at 5 a.m., and after an hour not under weigh, and had to anchor again till 12 noon. On the 21st, at 6 p.m., passed H.M.S. from Duke and Prince.

The British steamship Chingkung reports left Shanghai on 18th April, and had light variable winds throughout, the latter part foggy weather. Passed an unknown steamer off Hushan at 1 a.m., on the 19th. The steamship Formosa of Tong-tin Point, at 9 a.m. on the 21st. The steamship Massilia, bound to Yokohama, at 9.15 a.m., on the 21st, and the steamship Yangtze of the same place, at same time, bound North.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong. (Corrected to Date.)

For Name, Date, &c. DATES.
Sadan (s.s.) Hamburg Nov. 2
Dewent (s.s.) London Nov. 18
Antipodes (s.s.) Cardiff Nov. 19
Batavia (s.s.) Hamburg Dec. 2
Johanne (s.s.) Cardiff Dec. 3
Kate Carine (s.s.) London Dec. 3
Lydia (s.s.) Newcastle Dec. 23
Osaka (s.s.) London Dec. 15
Dundee (s.s.) London Dec. 15
Catherine (s.s.) Cardiff Jan. 24
Ammore (s.s.) Cardiff Jan. 24
Tenjoro (s.s.) Southampton Jan. 30
Sevento (s.s.) Cardiff Jan. 30
Dernoud (s.s.) London Feb. 1
Leodore (s.s.) Portland Feb. 2
Frank N. Thayer (s.s.) London Feb. 10
Alejandro (s.s.) London Feb. 10
Golden Spur (s.s.) Cardiff Feb. 18
Elizabeth Douglas (s.s.) Cardiff Feb. 18
Walikka (s.s.) Liverpool Feb. 18
Frances (s.s.) Shields Feb. 19
G. T. Pearson (s.s.) Cardiff Feb. 22
Hoaching (s.s.) Liverpool Feb. 23
Sylvia (s.s.) London Feb. 25
Courier (s.s.) Liverpool Feb. 26
Lancast (s.s.) Liverpool Feb. 26
Star of China (s.s.) London March 3
Warrior (s.s.) Liverpool March 4

ACTION NOTICES TO-DAY.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At 12 noon.
Sandy Goods, &c.

S. H. A. R. P. & Co.,
At 2.30 P.M.

Bank, Insurance, and other Shares.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
At 4 P.M.

A collection of Tress, &c.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

A DIVIDEND of 23½% on twelve-pence (23½d.) of the profits of the Company for the twelve months ended 31st October last, has this day been declared to ALL CONTRIBUTORS of business during the year.

Warrants can be had at the Office of the Company on application, at AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., General Agents, if 523 Hongkong, 23rd April, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Management of the HONGKONG AND CHINA BANK, LIMITED, having been informed by Messrs. MACLENNAN & CO., have been placed in the hands of the Undersigned.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

of 888 Hongkong, 11th March, 1874.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a sum of Twenty per cent. (20%) from the current home rates of premium will be allowed upon insurance effected with this Company.

Douglas Lapraik & Co., Agents.

419 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decree of 7th and 8th March, 1842, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1860.

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

France. £ Sterling.

PAID-UP CAPITAL... 30,000,000 £200,000

RESERVE FUND... 20,000,000 £80,000

BRITISH & CHINESE BANK.

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THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY
FOR 1874.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

OF A
PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON,
THE
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF
SHANGHAI.A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the
NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE
AT THE PEAK:THE VARIOUS HOUSE PLATE
(Designed especially for this Work).MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
and the
THE COAST OF CHINA;ALSO THE
NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—
HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Usual price at \$5; or with the Lists of Residents, Post Directories, Maps, &c., at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, or to the following Agents:

Macao..... Messrs. J. P. DA SILVA & Co.
Socorro..... GOLWELL and GARNETT,
Amy..... WITSON, NICHOLAS & Co.
Formosa..... WITSON, NICHOLAS & Co.
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Ningpo..... KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai..... KELLY & Co.
Bacon..... KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Evere Ports..... KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and..... HALL & HOLZER & KELLY
Nanking..... HALL & HOLZER & KELLY
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Yokohama..... MESSRS. LANCE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Manila..... Mr. C. E. MOSS, JAPAN Gazette
Singapore..... Straits Times Office.
London..... Mr. F. ALZAR, Clement's Lane.
Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill.
San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchant Exchange,
New York..... Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co.,
57, Park Row.DEATHS.
On the 17th instant, at Yokohama, RICHARD BICKWITH BAZER, Esq., manager of The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

The Daily Press.

In commenting of late from time to time upon the disastrous losses of steamers upon the China and Japan coasts, we have abstained for various reasons, from laying stress upon one point of importance which is suggested by them. The painfulness of the position in which the master is placed by such disasters, the indomitability of the best information available, and at times, as it has been the duty of the China Press to record, the loss of the lives of those immediately concerned in the management of the vessel, form reasons for hesitating to press adverse points with unmitigated severity, such as it is impossible to overlook when writing on an individual case. There is, however, one matter which has been made apparent by all the wrecks of steamers which have taken place, to which it is of great public importance that the fullest attention should be called, and which may with propriety be treated "upon its own merits, and that is the bearing on the management of steamers of the dangerous and deceptive currents which exist on the China and Japan coasts.

In almost every instance when a severe disaster occurs through a vessel unexpectedly running upon the rocks, we are told that a miscalculation was made, and that the vessel had been driven out of her course by an unknown current. This fact is usually urged as one of an extenuating character, and no doubt it may be justly regarded as such, in cases where there is no reason to anticipate a danger of the kind. In the instance of captures new to these parts or unacquainted with the subject on the part of the Chinese, the painfulness of the situation in which the master is placed by such disasters, the indomitability of the best information available, and at times, as it is impossible to overlook when writing on an individual case. There is, however, one matter which has been made apparent by all the wrecks of steamers which have taken place, to which it is of great public importance that the fullest attention should be called, and which may with propriety be treated "upon its own merits, and that is the bearing on the management of steamers of the dangerous and deceptive currents which exist on the China and Japan coasts.

We observe that the man on whom a murderous assault was made at the Peak on Good Friday, by several men now in custody, was discharged from the Civil Hospital yesterday. The Superintendent of the Hospital states that the man is permanently injured, and may die. He has, however, recovered so far as to be able to walk, and will be sent home tomorrow. Mr. Mitchell sent the patient back to hospital till that day.

A Chinaman was yesterday fined \$1 for shooting in the Police Court, on the basis of the information from the Interpreter, that he had been beaten up by a number of Chinese, and the Interpreter was wrong in the Mixed Court in Shantung, the Mandarin always smokes hash while hearing the cases, and when the Court first held its sitting, the native audience seemed to smoke, and it was only upon the Coroner's Assessor stating that it was contrary to English custom that the practice was put to an end.

To those who are thus experienced, it must be perfectly well-known that deceptive currents do exist, and, indeed, the only fact that can be taken as certain is that it is impossible to rely upon making a course with anything like dependable accuracy in these parts. We are repeatedly informed that an unexpected current has drifted a vessel ten or fifteen miles out of her course, and the question arises whether such a current ought to have been unexpected. Once or twice this might be pleaded, but it is idle to bring forward the same excuse over and over again. It is now established beyond any question that no dependence can be placed upon fine recknings as to position or course when in proximity to the China or Japan coasts, and the undoubted fact ought to be the most absolute consideration when approaching the land. So soon as a difficulty in ascertaining with absolute precision the position and course of a vessel arises, it is clearly only common prudence to take the utmost precaution against any possible danger the may arise. Such precautions are obvious, but are unfortunately too often neglected. In cases of obscure, the vessel should be put out to the open; in cases of a question as to posi-

tion, not only should the most vigilant look out be kept, but the lead should be repeated, and carefully cast; and above all, in cases of doubt the golden rule to slow down the speed should never be departed from. This last precaution is at once the most important and the most distasteful. To the master of a steamer who, from lengthened experience knows every head land and mark on the coast, it is very unsatisfactory to slow down on approaching the shore; but it is obvious that the man possessing the most intimate knowledge of these facts is no better off than one in complete ignorance of them, the moment anything arises to make it in the least doubtful what course he is going. He knows the position he starts from, the position of the land and the course he is steering, but the effect of a current may make the direction he is actually going totally different, and his best calculations utterly worthless. This being now fully known, it is beyond any question prudent on the part of a master to hug the coast, except when he can actually see the course he is taking. If he cannot do this, and it is impossible to get out into open sea, he is clearly called upon to proceed only with the utmost caution, and especially at greatly reduced speed. Even with all this care, accidents may at times arise; but the greatest consideration is that even if they do occur under such circumstances, they will not be of so disastrous a character, as if the vessel has heavy weight upon her. In many instances under the most unfavourable circumstances accidents may be reduced to small importance by slowing and using the lead; and in extreme cases it is only prudent for a vessel to stand by when within any such distance of the shore as makes it at all possible that in consequence of the currents she may strike a rock.

Lessons of prudence of this kind are not likely to be acceptable in these days of close competition and fast steaming; but it is nevertheless true that they were taken to heart and acted upon. There is nothing against fast-steaming on the open sea when it is beyond possibility to strike upon anything. When such is the case the full powers of the vessel may be justly exercised, and it is to the interest of commerce that she should speed upon her voyage. But fast steaming near dangerous coasts, and amidst treacherous currents can be looked upon in no other light than that of simple recklessness; and the dangerousness of these coasts is now well ascertained that there can be no excuse for incurring such risks. Even if the coasts were thoroughly surveyed, it would be scarcely the case to run too near the shore in view of the currents; but as it is well-known that existing surveys are defective in many instances, such imprudence is doubly manifest.

There is, as already admitted, an excuse to be made for Captains of vessels newly arriving, who are not aware of the deceptiveness of the currents, being misled, and it would be well that some steps were taken to warn them of the danger. The simplest plan of course, is to make some note in the new charts, which will be prepared after the surveys which are shortly to be undertaken by the Admiralty, but as some time must elapse before they are finished, it might be well if notices were issued to Mariners that places reported, and care must be accordingly taken. The number of what may be termed "outside" home steamers coming to China is now constantly on the increase in consequence of the opening of the Suez Canal, and it would be only a matter of ordinary prudence to give warning of the fact to those masters who cannot otherwise become acquainted with it.

The meeting of the Legislative Council is postponed sine die.

H. C. M. gubernator Lan-tan Pen-chao-ho, arrived yesterday from Canton, and left again for the West coast.

The performance at Chinhiai's Circus on Tuesday was well attended, and some new and diverting pieces were introduced. The company, with the exception of the concluding act, was extremely amusing, and kept all the audience in roar of laughter throughout.

It is to be hoped that the sentence which was passed yesterday upon the inmate of one of the houses in Wyndham Street, which are frequently a grave nuisance to the neighbourhood, will have the effect of checking the encroachment of the natives on the ground.

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At a meeting yesterday to consider what marks of respect would best express the sentiments of esteem entertained towards H. E. Major-General Whitefield, Lieutenant-Governor of this Colony, by the community, it was decided that as the state of his health will probably not allow him to be present at a public dinner, it will be better to frame a short address to be handed to His Excellency before his departure, and the same is now being prepared and will be ready for signature to-day. Gentlemen wishing to sign the address, will find the copies at the Hongkong Club, the Club Germania, and at Messrs. Crawford & Co. The list will close noon to-morrow.

Washington Irving once, when placing on an application for a grant of leave to the United States, the not recognizing him as the proprietor, offered to show him the tree where he could get some better apples than these. "But," said the boy, "we must take care the old man doesn't see us." I went with him, said Irving, and we stole a dozen of my own apples.

A young Transvaal lady recently, in her narrative, says, "I am a widow, and the man whom I married, 'K. V. P.' Our son did not come, but sent his card with 'D. B. C. O.' Meeting him in the street shortly afterwards, the young lady asked him what the mysterious four letters meant. 'What did you signify?' rejoined the young man. 'They were French for 'Answer, if you please.' 'Oh, then, mine' was English for 'Darned sorry I can't come.'

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SUPREME COURT.

2nd April.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

Before the Hon. Ms. Justice Bramston.

On Saturday, 1st April, 1874, Mr. Hayllar appeared for plaintiff. The case was adjourned from the previous day. The cause in respect of some claims made to the defendant's order, some of which he refused to take on the ground that the charge was unreasonable. His Honour dismissed the summons.

Mr. Hayllar and the claim was for \$600, being the amount paid by the plaintiff on shares which he sold to the defendant, and he sought to recover on the contract of indemnity which was implied in every contract of sale. In this case he did not think it would be disputed that the shares were sold by Mr. Hayllar to Mr. Ebdon, and he referred to Mr. Boyd. The question had arisen from a previous provision here as elsewhere in which there were large share transactions which might lead to mischief and often did so, namely, that the terms of sale was signed by the plaintiff blank, that was to say, that the name of the transferee was not inserted. He would call upon the defendant to give an account of what he received, and he did not dispute the deed of transfer for a moment, but that was only in force when there was no sale.

It is well known that the sale of shares within the meaning of the statutory clause. Therefore they did not rely on the slight upon the dead as a transfer of sale, but they relied upon the meaning of the statutory clause. The defendant had one warning, but neither had taken any notice. The first defendant had been in the court five months, and the second 50 days. They were reported within 15 days. The first defendant was fined \$5, and the second defendant was fined \$5.

The action for damages was instituted by Mr. Holmes (instructed by Mr. Holmes) appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Hayllar said he appeared for the Crown in this case, and the action was brought under Ordinance 7 of 1868. It was to recover amounts to \$600, which had been imposed as damages for breach of contract.

The Crown had one warning, but the second defendant had one warning, but neither had taken any notice. The first defendant had been in the court five months, and the second 50 days. They were reported within 15 days. The first defendant was fined \$5, and the second defendant was fined \$5.

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that he neglected to report the change of tenancy in his house, both of those going out and those coming in.

Defendant made the same excuse that he came from the colony, and was fined \$5.

On Monday, 2nd April, Mr. Hayllar appeared for plaintiff. The case was adjourned from the previous day. The cause in respect of some claims made to the defendant's order, some of which he refused to take on the ground that the charge was unreasonable. His Honour dismissed the summons.

Mr. Hayllar said the claim was for \$600, being the amount paid by the plaintiff on shares which he sold to the defendant, and he sought to recover on the contract of indemnity which was implied in every contract of sale.

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The Crown had one warning, but neither had taken any notice. The first defendant had been in the court five months, and the second 50 days. They were reported within 15 days. The first defendant was fined \$5, and the second defendant was fined \$5.

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RAILWAY TRAVELLING IN INDIA.

(Daily News.)

After driving for about a mile and a half, our chariot wheels to the left, and pulls up with a jerk at the foot of a broad flight of wooden steps leading up to the platform of a shed. This is the Howrah Bazaar Station, and it is thronged by natives of every type and in all sorts of costumes. The heads and their coverings are a study of themselves. Some have no covering; the skull is shaved bare in front, and on the sides and behind hang down long, snake-like black locks, which screen over the shoulders. Other heads are garnished in green—true descendants of the primitive, the most savage of savages. Some are in a state of rags, decorated with sprays of vine. There are feros, and things like white tea-trays, and Parrot hats, and the skin-tops of the Belton, all mingled in a confusion, the din of which beats that of a cageful of the most chattering monkeys known to the student of natural history. Occasionally a British path resounds over all this noise; but for the most part the natives are all alone. One would imagine that a dozen difficulties at least were going on, the only possible issue of which must be a free fight; but further observation leads to the belief that, on the contrary, the conversations, although certainly animated, are on the whole perfectly amiable. "To take a ticket at the Apollo Bazaar Station is a serious and complicated operation." The natives do not, indeed, spend much time over a through ticket taken in London, but the calculation, reference, checking and counter-checking which were found necessary in the case of a passenger to Calcutta with children and servants travelling by different means, warranted fully the precautionary step which he took of coming to the station in time before the time of starting. The driver of the carriage which I took in the Howrah system might with good effect be labelled "A horse at home as far as, at least, as regards long-journey trains." Each carriage is divided into two compartments, the partitions of which there is one for each compartment, being in the centre. On what may be called the ground-floor of each compartment there are three comfortable seats in leather, which can be pulled out and raised, giving three more berths on what may be called the first-floor, or second tier. Ordinarily, however, these are reckoned as a complement for a compartment, and the upper coaches are not used except when there is a pressure on space. There is a double roof to intercept the heat; over the windows there is a protecting hood or veranda for the ladies, a projecting hood or veranda for the gentlemen, and a canopy which is added to the closed gibus each, has a lining of such wood-work. In the hot weather an additional contribution toward coolness is found in Mr. Sanders' patent, whereby the meeting under the perforated false floor, through which the air has to rise from below, is kept continually irrigated from a cistern in the roof. But at this season (January), there is no required air current, and the apparatus is of course unnecessary, although the sunburn in the daytime is strong, it is not oppressive, and at night the temperature becomes so low that in a railway journey the traveller without wings and wings would find it bitterly cold. The family carriages on the East India railroads are saloon-shipped, with a table in the centre, a bathroom at one end, and at the other a partitioned room for the ladies, which is also provided with a wash-basin and toilet. The partitions are indispensable to comfort in hot weather, as they are not quite real rooms, look nearly as well; massive carriages, which not only droop from the jolts, but burst the carriages; great silver bracelets, and bangles which click with every movement of the ankles, which they are held to adorn.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

1874.—27TH FEBRUARY, 1874.

The Lord Chief-Judge yesterday resumed his seat in the dock, and the trial of the principal defendant, which had been adjourned by Dr. Kenney as part of his case. There was the brown mark on the defendant's side, the existence of which had been depoed to by Captain Brown. There was the malformed thumb, or rather thumb-nail, which had also been mentioned by Dr. Kenney. There was the mark made by the metal hammer—such a discrepancy, however, that both the gallant captain and the lady who corroborated him had put the deformity in question, not upon the left hand, where it is in the defendant, but upon the right. It was also to be noticed that there was only a minimum of evidence.

Captain Brown, of course, excepted to show either that he had a brown mark himself, or that he had seen one in the dock. Still more was this matter of notice, with regard to another authentication, to which it was impossible to make specific reference. No doubt the Claimant was, to a certain extent, malformed. But there was absolutely no evidence whatever to show that any such disfigurement existed in Roger Tichborne; and, on the other hand, the existence of such a deformity was enough to put Dr. Kenney's own theory to rest. It failed to that view of the nature of Roger's relations with his cousin upon which the learned counsel relied as the *cardo* rerum in his case. Nor was this all. It was clear that the job of Roger Tichborne's ear was distinctly attached to his face. It was equally clear that the defendant's ear had a large and pendulous lobe. So, too, it was clear that he had got it from his mother. Still more was this matter of notice, with regard to another authentication, to which it was impossible to make specific reference. No doubt the Claimant was, to a certain extent, malformed. And it was equally established that there is no mark of any kind upon the defendant's ear, and that such scars as he has there are, if anything, the scars of a seton. So, touching upon other portions of the medical evidence, his lordship went on to call the attention of the jury to the mark on the defendant's left forearm, for the prosecution, the mark had been caused, as in "Sir Jasper's Tonin," by the obliterating of the tattooed initials "A. J." If they believed the evidence of Mr. Lewis, the linendrapier's apprentice of Alfredestown, it had been caused by a wound or "prod" with an iron-headed stick. It was for the jury to say which side they inclined, and which account they believed. The medical relations had been upon the same ground, as far as the tattooed initials were concerned. Both Dr. Kenney and Dr. Bowles agreed that the tattooed initials "A. J." were to be believed, or he was not. If Lord Bellow was to be believed, the case was at an end; for he had sworn most positively that he had tattooed Roger Tichborne upon his left arm, and it was not disputed for the defense that this tattoo mark could only be removed by excision or cautery. Dr. Kenney, it was agreed, had described Lord Bellow as a man who had lied to the learned counsel, and that his lordship was to be believed over the defense, whose chief reliance was upon the defense of malice. I never wished to compromise an unfortunate woman, and who might very properly have refused to answer." Lord Bellow, however, had answered the question, and because he had answered it Dr. Kenney had denounced him as a man unfit to be believed upon his own behalf. That was the reason why Lord Bellow, to give his own version of the case, recanted. It will be seen that the learned counsel on the defense, whose wife came to open the tale of the alleged seduction of Lady Radcliffe, to thus attack Lord Bellow. Mr. Sergeant Ballance, a man second to none in legal skill, had known better than to thus abuse the freedom of the bar, and with it the confidence of the court. Dr. Kenney had, it was true, recanted, but Lord Bellow had been compelled to do so, and he did so, when he was but a boy, bringing him in. Was it the Crown? Was it Mr. Stourton? Was it the Tichbournes? Was it the Seymours? Was it Mr. Bowles? Was it Mr. Whitcher? And, in opposition to the evidence of Lord

Bellow, what had the defense alleged? Dr. Kenney said it was true, and he had given his opinion to this effect that Roger Tichborne had to mark his fingers tattoo marks upon his arm with chalk and Indian ink. But to this there was the simple answer that it was an hypothesis unknown to the defendant himself; and this was so clear from the fact that when Lord Bellow gave his evidence in the Court of Common Pleas, no mention of these quasi-tattoos was ever made. The court, however, that is, the jury, thought that these witnesses had been called to depose to the fact that they had often seen Roger Tichborne's arm, and had never noticed any tattoo marks upon it. But it was for the jury to say whether it was for the purpose of seeing Roger's arm, and noticing whether it was or was not marked, and it was also for them to hear in mind that, in view of this, the question of handwriting, with all its minutiae of "Wagg-Wagg wa's" and small "i's" and "u's" and "upstroke" and "downstroke" and varieties of orthography, such as "husted" for "burst," "hewed" for "hewed," "Elizabet" for "Elizabeth," "childer" for "children," "truble" for "trouble," "for" for "few," "sainf" for "enough" and so forth. "If, gentlemen," said his lordship, "you look at the general character of Roger Tichborne's writing, and then examine that of the defendant, the two will be found dissimilar as it is possible for the writing of two men to be."

Roger Tichborne was not what is called a man of high birth, and he still had a man's mind; he could think, and think well, upon subjects; and he could express himself in the best of language, he spoke badly, if you like; and besides speaking badly he wrote sometimes ungrammatically, and very often in French idioms, translating from the French into English. But there are none of these gross and vulgarisms which you would find in the handwriting of a person accustomed to letter-writing. The defendant's first letters are those of a schoolboy, with short, hopping sentences." And so his lordship went on to call the attention of the jury to the much vexed question of handwriting, with all its minutiae of "Wagg-Wagg wa's" and small "i's" and "u's" and "upstroke" and "downstroke" and varieties of orthography, such as "husted" for "burst," "hewed" for "hewed," "Elizabet" for "Elizabeth," "childer" for "children," "truble" for "trouble," "for" for "few," "sainf" for "enough" and so forth. "If, gentlemen," said his lordship, "you look at the general character of Roger Tichborne's writing, and then examine that of the defendant, the two will be found dissimilar as it is possible for the writing of two men to be."

A large and carefully selected Assortment of LADIES' COSTUMES, POLONAISES, and JACKETS in Bright Holland, Flage, Swiss, and Cotton Book Muslin, and other new Light Materials.

PRINTED CAMBRIC and STRIPE MUSLIN MORNING WRAPPERS.

SILK and CASHMERE EMBROIDERED JACKETS and MANTILLAS of the latest Parisian designs.

All the Newest Shapes in Ladies' WHITE, BROWN, DRAB, and BLACK UNTRIMMED STRAW HATS.

Also, the Italian CHIFFON HATS.

Boys' and Girls' STRAW HATS, in great variety.

MILLINERY HATS and BONNETS.

Ladies' DRESS MATERIALS in French Check TAFFETA, Plain, Figured, and Checked Japanese SILKS.

All the New Shapes in French FOULARD, a material most suitable for Costumes and Summer Wear.

STRIPE MOHAIRS.

The New TUSSARD CLOTH in Spots and Stripes.

STRIPED and FIGURED GRENAINES.

ALPACA LUSTRE, in various shades.

New COLOURED SILKS, in Plain and Fancy.

BLACK and COLOURED MOLES.

A Large Stock of the best makes in GROS-GRAIN and GLACE SILKS.

French CAMBRICS and BATISTE, in Plain Colours.

PAINTED CAMBRICS, Satin, GINGHAM, FLANNEL, FINE COTTON, BRILLIANTES, and SILK STRIPES MUSLINS, LININGS, and Ladies' Morning Wrappers, EMBROIDERED LINEN and PLIETED SETS.

LACE, COLORED LINEN, MUSLIN and LACE FRILLED SETS.

LINEN and MUSLIN HABIT SHIRTS and SLEEVES.

Swiss MUSLIN BODICES.

MUSLIN and TUSSLE RUFFLES and BUCKLE TRIMMINGS.

Brussels and Beau Madras LACE COLLAR-LACES.

HEM-STITCHED and LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.

Cash's LACE EDGED BILLINGS, for trimming Under-linen.

Real LACE EDGINGS and INSERTIONS, in all manner.

Every Width and Colour in FAILLE, SATIN, and WATERED RIBBON and SASH RIBBONS to match.

A Choice Assortment of FANCY EASLES and SILK SCARVES.

EASY LINEN, Ladies' UNDERLOTHING, LONGLOOTH SKIRTS, CORSETS, &c., BOYS' SUITS.

LAUNDRY and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES, of Downy Soft Cloth, made to order.

SILK UMBRELLAS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

SHAKES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—83 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new share—\$50 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$1,000 per share.

China Japan Marine Insurance—The 100 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$207 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$500 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$182 per share.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$122 per share.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—83 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new share—\$50 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$1,000 per share.

China Japan Marine Insurance—The 100 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$207 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$500 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$50 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$50 per share.

Indo-China Sugar Company—\$24 per cent. discount.

SALES ON APRIL 22ND, 1874.

As reported by Chinese.

Wide Sugar, 100 bags, at \$640, by Sow, found to travelling trader.

Vermeil, 100 bags, at \$655, by Sow, found to travelling trader.

Opium, 240 pieces, at \$100, by Sow, found to travelling trader.

Chili Pepper, 100 bags, at \$1,000, by Sow, found to travelling trader.

White Pepper, 50 bags, at \$1,80, by Ying-chong to travelling trader.

Muscovado, 20 pieces, at \$400, by Ying-chong to travelling trader.

Yellow Pepper, 50 bags, at \$1,00, by Tung-chong to travelling trader.

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Extracts.

INVOCATION TO THE NEW YEAR.

BY TENNYSON.

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light;
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out the old, ring in the new;
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.
Ring out the grief that saps the mind,
For those that here we see no more;
Ring out the feud of rich and poor;
Ring in rewards to all mankind.
Ring out a slowly dying cause,
In the instant forms of party strife;
Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With newest minds and mightier hearts.
All the Year Round.

that country blackens her teeth, and plucks out or plucks out her eyebrows, in evidence of her fidelity to her husband. Bridal in the upper ranks of life usually go through the former operation before they have their ancestral homes, the latter being performed shortly after the nuptial ceremony. The mixture for blackening the teeth is said to be composed of metal filings, saffron, and gall-nuts; and the custom must be a very unpleasant and troublesome one to Japanese ladies, for the operation has to be gone through nearly every day, if they wish to keep their teeth a proper colour. Japanese wives, too, need behave themselves with the utmost discretion, for their spouses are said to have the power of killing them by their slightest suspicion as to their actions.

All the Year Round.

EGYPT.

The eldest historical King of Egypt was Menes, and its ancient history extends from his reign to the decree of the Emperor Theodosius, which 381 years after our era abolished the ancient religion of the land and introduced Christianity. You ask me, perhaps, when Menes lived, that I do not know, but you may judge that it was pretty long ago, when I tell you that Menes was the first King of the first dynasty, and that

Joseph was Prime Minister to the last King of the seventeenth dynasty.

From Menes to

Theodosius thirty-four dynasties ruled in the valley of the Nile. The first ten of these are known as the dynasties of the Old Empire.

The next seven are known as the dynasties of the Middle Empire. The next fourteen are known as the dynasties of the New Empire. The last three are known as those of the Lower Empire or Lower periods—these last extending from Alexander the Great, 332 years before Christ, to Theodosius, whose date

I have already given, you 381 after Christ.

The first three dynasties have left but few monuments so far as we at present know,

but of course new excavations may require this statement to be altered. They reigned, according to Manetho, who has been much rehabilitated by modern research, for 769 years, but whether they did, or did not, it is at present impossible to say.

The fourth dynasty built the Pyramids of Gizeh, and in its time Egypt was unquestionably a very civilized, and, in many respects, a happy country; and at that a period when not only our part of Europe, but even Greece, the mother of our antiquity, was absolutely barbarous. We have very little information about the fifth dynasty, but we know that under the sixth Egypt warred successfully in Nubia, and carried on mining operations in the Peninsula of Sinai. After the sixth dynasty, a dark veil falls over the history of the Nile valley to the end of the eleventh dynasty, with which the old Empire, or first period of Egyptian history, came to an end. It is believed that during this interval the prosperity of the country received a check, but whether in consequence of a foreign invasion, or some other calamity, as yet quite uncertain. The day dawns for us again with the eleventh dynasty, whose seat was at Thebes and not in any of the old royal cities of Egypt—Memphis, or Thibus, or far southern Elephantine. This dynasty has left us some remains, whose comparative rudeness lends confirmation to the idea that the end of the Old Empire had been gloomy and disastrous. Egypt under the eleventh dynasty seems to have been no further advanced than under the third. We have seen similar phenomena in Scotland, thanks to the long English War. With the twelfth dynasty we reach another period of great splendour and high civilization. Egypt is once more in possession not only of the whole country from the First Cataract to the Sea, but holds the Peninsula of Sinai, and fights successfully with its neighbours the Cushites, in the very regions which Sir Samuel Baker has lately traversed, and which are just going to be placed under the rule of Colonel Gordon, the distinguished leader of the famous force which was known to the world as the Ever-Victorious Army. Under this dynasty was raised the obelisk of Memphis, about which I have already spoken, and according to some, the great reservoir of Lake Moeris was dug out, but M. Mariette is now inclined to consider it much older. Of the thirteenth dynasty and its doings we have few details, but there is no doubt that under it Egypt was prosperous, and it is believed that the same may be said of the fourteenth, but after it came a new and terrible change. Pushed forward by some force, the nature of which is unknown to us, a race of people coming from the North East invaded Egypt. Who were these people? Kilmucius, I think, says one of the greatest living authorities. Somites, I am pretty sure, says another. So much is certain, that they were a pastoral race, and that their Kings were the so-called Shepherds. The invaders settled in Lower Egypt in the region near the Suez Canal, and remained in the land a considerable time. How long? Well! our great living authority tells us 511 years, and another great living authority tells us—not nearly so long—less probably than 100 years.—*Contemporary Review.*

"Then art so near, and yet so far."

To the ape we might say, with a certain shrinking at the grim creature's barking so closely upon us;

"Then art so far, and yet so near."

When reflecting that we are after all but little removed in structure from the highest vertebrate animal, will we not rise in their minds' suggestion, such as that which is so eagerly urged upon us by the educational and the materialistic party, who try to drive us out of our confidence in a future state, by confounding our destiny with that of the ape—*Evolution, Religion, and Literature.*

MARRIAGE CEREMONIES IN JAPAN.

Early marriages being the rule in the East, the marriage between the betrothed pair in Japan is usually solemnised when the bride and bridegroom are respectively about sixteen and twenty years old. On the morning of the nuptial day, the bride's toilette is taken to her future home, and carefully set out for the inspection of the guests at the approaching festivities, much in the same way as wedding presents are in our own country, except that, in the latter case, the nature of which is unknown to us, a race of people coming from the North East invaded Egypt. Who were these people? Kilmucius, I think, says one of the greatest living authorities. Somites, I am pretty sure, says another. So much is certain, that they were a pastoral race, and that their Kings were the so-called Shepherds. The invaders settled in Lower Egypt in the region near the Suez Canal, and remained in the land a considerable time. How long? Well! our great living authority tells us 511 years, and another great living authority tells us—not nearly so long—less probably than 100 years.—*Contemporary Review.*

Insurances.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to the low rates of premium charged for all marine risks, besides which a brokerage of 3½% THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT is allowed by this Company on ALL INSURANCES.

SIDMSEN & CO., Agents.

1893 Hongkong, 19th February, 1874.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after SATURDAY, the 1st November, 1874, a Brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent (3½%), will be allowed on all insurance granted by this Association.

EDWARD NORTON & CO., Agents.

1893 Hongkong, 30th October, 1874.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against Fire, or current rates, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIDMSEN & CO., Agents.

1893 Hongkong, 16th November, 1874.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against Fire, or current rates, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

EDWARD NORTON & CO., Agents.

1893 Hongkong, 9th November, 1874.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against Fire, or current rates, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

EDWARD NORTON & CO., Agents.

1893 Hongkong, 30th January, 1874.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT-PERIOD Insurances, viz.:—

Not exceeding 10 days, 1 do. do.

Above 1 month and not 1 do. do.

Above 1 month and not 1 do. do.

Above 3 months and not 1 do. do.

Above 6 months and not 1 do. do.

Above 1 year and not 1 do. do.

Above 2 years and not 1 do. do.

Above 3 years and not 1 do. do.

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